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Column One By David Courtney

6 Schuman Plan Countries Open Paris Sessions

THE hope of the world seems to lie in its inconsistency. Mr. Truman, reporting to Congress recently, said that the Soviet Union had "dedicated itself to the destruction of democracy and everything which it represents... and her success in producing an atomic explosion has given her actions new and frightening overtones that free nations cannot ignore." But two hours later he told a press conference that the world seemed closer to peace now than at any time in the last five years. Mr. Truman's statement to Congress is not quite as bad as the statement of Mr. Swart, South African Minister of Justice, in the Union's Parliament. He said that Communism had established a secret organization among the natives. On a given date, a sign would be given and members of the organization would then proceed to poison water supplies, cut off power and light at power stations, and murder people wanted out of the way. "We in South Africa are sitting on a volcano," he said. It is unfortunate that a myopic Union Government cannot see beyond Mr. Swart's moloch to where the real volcano smokes.

THE British Government has had its own African volcano. The Report of the Government's Commission of Inquiry into the Nigerian demonstrations of last November, when, as a result of police action, 21 Africans were killed, and 51 injured, can now be had in this country. It is a sound document. It does not blame the demonstrators and Government credit. At the time of the demonstrations and the shootings it was said that Communism was at the back of the Nigerian miners' unrest; and this was held to justify the police shootings. But the Commission's report states categorically that Communism had nothing to do with the event. In vain, Sir William Fitzgerald and his colleagues looked to see traces of the infernal Cominform finger stirring at this African volcano.

THE inconsistencies of western democratic habit rock one between despair and hope. At least they indicate that policy has not yet become doctrine. There remains a chance that something more constructive than anti-Communism and the preservation of the status quo may gradually inform the behaviour of western governments. There remains the hope that rulers may have the sense to call in seismological experts to look over the volcanoes upon which they so uncomfortably sit. The British did it in Nigeria after all; but simply the need of better working conditions and a few experienced trade union leaders to show the natives how to stick up for their rights.

THE "Washington Post" had an idea the other day which, in principle, is a cousin of the seismological idea. What with the Un-American Activities Committee, Senator McCarthy, "Time" magazine, and the Republican campaign organizers, Americans have been led to believe that they sit on a peculiarly vicious, demoralizing and corrupting volcano of their own. In this matter, the "Washington Post" provides an example of that inconsistency which so often makes it difficult to know whether the United States is more Dr. Jekyll or more Mr. Hyde. It appears in a long leading article for international objectivity and for a halt to the frightening hysteria of anti-Communism. It claims that a cause of the hysteria is a "fearist assumption" that United States security is a "zero-sum game" and that, like Mr. Swart's South Africa, "at a signal on a given date, etc., etc." What is needed, says the "Washington Post," is a responsible national commission to be charged with the task of carefully studying and reporting upon U.S. security, and of putting the case squarely and honestly before the American public. It believes that, once again, the volcano would be found to be no volcano at all. The "Washington Post" suggestion is wise in itself and hopeful as a trend. The Americans may do better to come down from their volcano and pay more heed to the dust-bowl underneath.

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman told the six-nation conference on his coal-steel merger plan here today that they would have "keenly desired Britain to be present and hoped even now that British doubts and scruples would give way in the end."

"We cannot conceive Europe without her," said M. Schuman. "I know that the British Government desires the success of our labours and this reassures us. Certain differences of view prevented her from participating actively, at least at this stage, it appeared in the course of an exchange of views which as frank as it was friendly."

Delegates from France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg heard M. Schuman launch what he called the greatest industrial experiment in European history.

Also present in the Salon de l'Horloge of the French Foreign Ministry was M. Jean Monnet, real author of the plan which bears M. Schuman's name.

New Cooperation
M. Schuman said the essential thing about the plan was the substitution of an enlightened cooperation for the old practices of discrimination. Equally important was the certain prospect of eliminating a latent cause of "trouble, mistrust and anguish" from the European community.

M. Schuman defended the policy of haste in getting the plan moving. "I believe we had the right, even the duty to count on the strength of one idea and to profit from the impulse born from the hope aroused, and its instinctive support from our populations," he said.

M. Schuman told delegates that a preliminary information meeting was to be held tomorrow.

Holland alone of the six nations struck a dissatisfied note following M. Schuman's address. Dutch delegates made no secret of their astonishment that the French proposed to submit a draft treaty embodying proposals for a supra-national authority as the working document of the discussions.

They told reporters they thought the object was to work out concrete details of the pool plan first and then draft a treaty embodying such a plan.

Informed of this Dutch reaction to M. Schuman's speech, French officials explained that the document they proposed to submit to the conference in a few days' time was merely a working draft, to which the French themselves are not necessarily committed.

Belgian Parliament In First Session

BRUSSELS, Tuesday (Reuters). — For the first time in three months the Belgian Parliament met today and began what may well be the most historic Parliamentary session in the life of the nation.

For the first time since 1914, Parliament was meeting under a one-party government, a Catholic one.

Today's meeting was of a purely administrative character. The meeting of the still incomplete Senate — the Upper House into which 23 members are to be co-opted on June 27 — lasted exactly ten minutes.

Real business will begin on June 27 or 28 when both houses will meet separately to vote on the Government's declaration of policy.

The first item on the government's programme will be to call a joint session of Parliament to repeal the Regency Law, barring the ex-king Leopold from the throne. This will probably take place early in July.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the pro-Leopold Catholics with 108 seats, hold a majority of four. The Socialists hold 77 seats — 11 more than in the last House. The Liberals hold 20 — a loss of 9; and the Communists seven, a loss of five.

HITCH ON VOGELER
VIENNA, Tuesday (Reuters). — According to unofficial American sources in Vienna there has been a "slight hitch" in negotiations in Budapest about the release of Dr. Robert Vogel.

El-Al Reaches New York

NEW YORK, Tuesday (PTA). — The El Al plane carrying 51 passengers arrived last night to complete the first direct Israel-New York flight by the line. The plane stopped at Rome, Paris, Shannon and Newfoundland en route to New York.

Swedish Paper Critical of Note

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday (AP). — Sweden's biggest newspaper, "Dagens Nyheter," today called for renewed and more efficient efforts to solve the assassination of Count Bernadotte.

While Swedish officials remained silent, the newspaper voiced dissatisfaction with the contents of the Israeli memorandum, which was delivered to the Foreign Minister yesterday by Dr. Walter Eytan, special Israeli envoy. The newspaper noted that the Israeli memorandum on the search for the assassins of Count Folke Bernadotte admitted gaps and omissions in the police inquiry.

First Report
In a way this acknowledgment undoubtedly inspires sympathy, the newspaper said, "but at the same time it is a complete ignorance about these conspicuous omissions on the part of the police."

Mr. Eytan will remain in Stockholm until Thursday, probably for consultations with Swedish officials. There were no official indications whether the Israeli memorandum would conclude the exchange of notes between the two governments.

It was not known either whether the memorandum would be "registered" as a basis to pave the way for Swedish de jure recognition of Israel.

Peace Call to Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Supreme Soviet, meeting in the Kremlin last night, unanimously re-elected Mr. Nikolai Shvernik President of the Presidium and asked the Council of Ministers, under Premier Stalin, to continue in office.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "complete solidarity" with the petition to outlaw atomic warfare, presented to it on March 8 on behalf of the Stockholm World Peace Conference by an international delegation headed by a Frenchman, Yves Farge. The delegation included a former British Labour member of Parliament, Mr. John Platts-Mills.

The resolution also expressed solidarity with the Stockholm appeal to brand as a war criminal any state which used the atom bomb first.

M. Vyacheslav Molotov, M. Georgi Malenkov and other Deputy Premiers attended the meeting.

Acheson Calls for Point 4 Support

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia, Tuesday (Reuters). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson today appealed to the 48 state governors to support President Truman's point four programme for aiding under-developed countries.

He told the governors that the administration might borrow of their experienced state officials for the programme. "It may cause inconvenience to part with these men for a period," he said, "but we believe that once the citizens of your state understand what this work is about and how it contributes to our own peace and well-being, they will be willing to accept the inconvenience cheerfully."

Saadists Leave Egyptian Senate, More May Follow

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Egyptian Saadist parliamentary group resigned en bloc today in protest against recent royal decrees under which many former Senators, including Ibrahim Saad Pasha, Saadist leader, had been deprived of their seats.

Liberal Constitutionalists are also considering such action following the replacement of Liberal leader Hussein Heykal Pasha by Wafdist Zaki el Orabi Pasha as president of the Upper House.

Heykal Pasha's term in office was not due to expire till next year. His Liberal Constitutional party is the largest party in the Senate, where the last elections were held in 1946, so that it was not affected by January's Wafdist landslide in the elections to the Chamber.

The opposition boycotted last night's session of the Egyptian Senate.

There have been extensive changes in the membership of the Senate as a result of the three royal decrees issued during the weekend.

Under the constitution two-fifths of the senators are appointed by the king and three-fifths are elected. Effect of the last decrees is to restore to their position in the Senate three senators deprived of their office by the decrees of 1944-45, when the Saadist-Liberal Cabinet was in power.

The Wafdist Minister of the Interior, Fuad Serag el Din Pasha, recently made allegations of partiality against Heykal Pasha, president of the Senate.

These were brought in the course of an interpellation on expenditure in the Palestine fighting. There was also questioning of alleged "irregularities" in the financial affairs of the Hospital in Alexandria, raised by an Independent senator, Mustafa Mare Bey.

U.S. Denies Israel Arms Shipment

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — (UP) The State Department today denied reports received from Tel Aviv that the Voice of America had broadcast a statement that the "first shipment of arms to Israel" was scheduled for this month.

It said that there had been several arms shipments both to Israel and to the Arab states since the lifting of the U.N. embargo last August — a fact that has been publicized on several previous occasions.

The report as received here said that the broadcast had listed the types of arms to be shipped. The Department pointed out that such information was confidential and would be released only if the recipient governments chose to do so.

UK Discounts Israel Shell Works Move

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Reports from Israel that the Israel Government might nationalize the now idle British-owned Haifa refinery, were discounted in London oil circles today.

These circles thought that even if current talks between Mr. David Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Israeli Government, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were completely unsuccessful, then nationalization was unlikely in view of the deterrent effects it might have on foreign investments in Israel.

Neither official nor oil circles in London could confirm reports from Egypt that the Egyptian Government intended to relax the ban on Suez Canal passage of tankers carrying refined oil on condition, it appears, that the whole of the refined oil is exported again.

The official view here was that all reports were highly speculative and that the Egyptian ban remained unchanged.

NOROWITZ IN PARIS
PARIS, Tuesday (PTA). — Mr. David Horowitz, accompanied by Mr. Maurice Fischer, Israel envoy to France, and Mr. Joseph Gerson, commercial attaché, were received today by French Finance Minister Maurice Pate.

Govt Proposes Cuts in Expenses; Meat, Sugar Rations Reduced

Kaplan Plans to Narrow Budget Deficit By IL.5m.

Cuts of IL.1.5m. in expenses, no tax reductions and a warning that the State was not all-powerful — these were the salient points in the first part of the speech of the Minister of Finance in the Knesset yesterday. Mr. Kaplan will continue his reply to the Budget debate today.

Welcoming in principle the demand that the Ordinary Budget should be balanced, Mr. Kaplan expressed the hope that within a few years this aim would be achieved. At the same time, he refuted the charge that the Budget was inflated and the Government staff too large, or that there was much waste and extravagance. A favourite indictment, he said, was the number of cars, but the number of private cars at the end of March was 7,697 for the whole country, of which Government offices accounted for 185, with 130 drivers.

Improved Service
As regards the Civil Service personnel, the figure given when the Interim Budget was introduced at the end of March, was 12,510 and had now been increased to 13,500, considerably less in proportion to the population than that of the U.S., England or France.

Mr. Kaplan acknowledged that the present position was not satisfactory, neither with regard to quantity nor to quality. Some officials had not yet learned how to serve the public, nor did the public, in turn, always show sufficient understanding of the officials' problems.

The question of wages was another difficulty. The Finance Minister said, and the demands of teachers alone would result in an additional expense of IL.750,000 to IL.1m. a year. It should be abundantly clear, he added, that any increase in salaries would imply a reduction in

Departmental Budgets
The budget of the Office of the Prime Minister had to be increased by IL.217,000, including IL.80,000 for Scientific Research and IL.55,000 for Broadcasting. The Treasury required an increase of IL.250,000, mostly for the Income Tax and Customs departments. It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that the number of persons to be assessed for income tax had already reached 192,000 and it was of vital importance to have an efficient collection service.

Another increase of IL.55,000 had to be made in the budget of the Health Department as the number of hospital beds was increased from 2,000 to 2,500. Here again, the interdependence of wages and services was itself felt. Hadassah, faced with demands for increased pay, was asking for Government subsidy similar to those granted to other medical establishments.

Where, the Minister asked emphatically, the services of the State? By far the greatest increase had taken place in the Education Budget with no less than IL.1,700,000. For this, Mr. Kaplan pointed out, the Knesset itself was responsible. It was Parliament which extended the new education law, contrary to the opinion of Government and of Moshe, his own Party.

Army is 'Better Than Ever' Now

The present status of the Israel Army was better than it ever was, the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, told the Knesset yesterday. He disclosed that the Reserve Force was already equal in size to the Army at its peak, and that it was planned to double the Reserves.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his capacity as Defence Minister, was replying to Opposition criticism of the security organization. He had been the target of some sharp criticism by Messrs. Mordecai Bentov and Itzhak Ben Aharon (Mapam) and Mr. Yaakov Meridor (Herut), and when he strode to the platform the full House and the capacity gallery expected fireworks, but they were disappointed.

Earlier in the day Mapam had warned the House Committee that they would take issue if the Prime Minister again questioned their loyalty or attacked them as he had done in the debate on the Immigration Camp Inquiry.

Arabs Will Not Work with Israel

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Foreign Minister of Egypt, Mohammed Salah el Din Bey, declared in a radio interview today that the observance of armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab states did not imply that the Arabs were prepared to recognize Israel or cooperate with it in any way.

Interviewed by long distance telephone by the U.N. Correspondents' Association, Salah el Din Bey was replying to a question about the conditions required for a lasting peace between the Arab states and Israel.

"They have proved that they always respect their signature, but it must be understood that this does not imply that they are prepared to recognize Israel or to cooperate with her in any way," he said, "as she has been established by force on the debris of an Arab country."

Belt-Tightening Caused By Currency Shortage

The shortage of foreign currency and an increasing population made necessary cuts in meat and sugar rations, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Supply and Rationing, said in his reply to the Budget debate.

Meat would be cut from 600 to 540 grams a month, and sugar from 1,250 to 1,000 grams a month. At the same time chocolate and toilet soap would be placed on ration. Except for these, Dr. Joseph foresaw no other reductions in rations in the next six months.

Rations of ill persons, manual labourers, and other special cases would not be affected, the Minister said. He saw no possibility for increasing the meat and egg rations for children.

Supplies to Industry
The Government has also decided to regulate the rationing of raw materials for export industries according to their productive efficiency," Dr. Joseph said. This had already been discussed with the Manufacturers' Association. It had also been decided to supply additional raw materials for domestic production to those units which excel in production for export.

"There is no doubt that in light of the need to increase exports which requires decreases in the costs of production, we shall have to be stricter in the fixing of prices, to give priority to those plants which operate at a lower production cost and extra raw materials to help them in increasing their production for export," he declared.

In spite of many difficulties and the shortage of foreign currency, the Government had decided to regulate the rationing of raw materials for export industries according to their productive efficiency," Dr. Joseph said. This had already been discussed with the Manufacturers' Association. It had also been decided to supply additional raw materials for domestic production to those units which excel in production for export.

There was no prospect for a reduction in taxation. The stabilization of the State and of its services was a matter of highest concern, but it could only be attained if the community became fully aware of the fact that the existence of the individual citizen depends upon the strength of the State.

Hospital Sends Half Its Patients Home

Half of the 40 patients in the Hadassah hospital in Beer-sheva were sent home yesterday, when five of the six graduate nurses, who were eligible for military service, left for Jerusalem to be conscripted.

The recruiting authorities had ordered that all Hadassah's graduate nurses who were eligible for service would have to leave immediately for training. This number totalled 18, but five have since been rejected on various grounds.

At a meeting of Army, Hadassah, and Ministry of Health officials last evening, the military said they would be willing to accept two student nurses to be graduated in August in place of two Hadassah midwives who were eligible for service.

Hadassah has four full-time and one part-time midwives in Jerusalem. If eligible students could be found by today, and the two midwives are taken, it was said by Hadassah officials that the obstetrical services would not be maintained on a three-shift basis.

Of Hadassah's seven operating theatre graduate nurses in Jerusalem six were to have been taken, but the Army said that it would take three, if three student nurses about to be graduated were available. Here again Hadassah said that operating services would be drastically curtailed.

Hadassah hospital officials will meet during the next few days to consider the reorganization of its services and staffs in light of these developments. One official told The Jerusalem Post last night that many services would be affected in view of the fact that indispensable nursing specialists were being taken without suitable replacements.

LIBERALS ON JLEM
LONDON, Tuesday (PTA). — The Liberal Party is presently studying the new Israel proposals on Jerusalem with a view of preparing a statement to the House of Commons. It was learned today that the Israel proposals will be considered as one of the main items of the forthcoming meeting of the party's national executive.

ment during the past year was able to satisfy the needs of the population, in food, clothing, household utensils and other requirements, Dr. Dov Joseph said. He declared that "all persons in Israel today are receiving an equal amount of food. Extra rations are being given to infants, growing children, people who are ill, expectant mothers and manual labourers."

The raw material requirements of industry and agriculture had been generally met, Dr. Joseph asserted. Only in the past few weeks had a critical situation developed to which the Government was giving its attention.

"We must find additional ways of decreasing our dependence on outside factors, depending more on domestic production and decreasing imports which require foreign currency," the Minister of Supply pointed out.

More Lakol Goods
As part of the Lakol programme, more than three million metres of Lakol cotton goods and more than five million metres of Atton cotton goods were manufactured and placed on the market during the period May 1949-March 1950. Some seven million garments of various types and 750,000 pairs of shoes were produced during the same period. More than 4,000 Lakol ice-chests were now being manufactured monthly, in addition to beds, mattresses, perambulators and kitchenware.

The public had saved more than IL.20m. in the first year of austerity. An estimated saving of IL.3m. had been made possible by the production of austerity goods for food and necessities alone, the public had been able to save about IL.17m. during the past year. Prices for services had come down between 15-40 per cent.

A more efficient organization of imports had resulted in a gradual and substantial decrease in the expenditure of foreign currency, the Minister continued. During the period July-December, 1949, the country imported IL.10,600,000 worth of food and fodder requirements for a population of 700,000. During the same six-month period of 1949, the country spent only 2.5 per cent more, although the population had increased by 45 per cent. The saving in foreign currency had been even greater during the six-month period which ended in May of this year — IL.11,140,000 for a population of almost 1,200,000. Since the inception of the austerity, a population increase of 25 per cent had been accompanied by only a 2 per cent increase in foreign currency expenditures.

"In spite of the reduction in the cost-of-living, the great gap between the cost of products and the price the world market is ready to pay for them. The attempt to bridge this gap is the second stage of our economic struggle," he said.

The extent of the black market should not be exaggerated, he said. It was limited and could be beaten with the help of the public. The Ministry of Supply was maintaining a waste material salvage programme.

Building Schedule
There was no truth to the complete stoppage of building, Dr. Joseph declared. Building materials had to be made available for housing for immigrants, ex-servicemen, veterans, new settlements, schools and hospitals as well as for new factories. The Ministry of Labour is now working out a procedure of priorities for certain types of building.

A Government commission has been appointed to investigate complaints of discrimination against the various sectors of the economy, the Minister of Supply said. The cooperative sector had imported 18.5 per cent of the food and fodder, as compared with 8.5 per cent imported by the private sector, during the year ending in May. Of the total imports under Government control, 23.5 per cent was carried out by the cooperative sector as compared with 7.5 per cent by the private.

There was also no truth that Arab producers were being discriminated against in favour of Jews. The prices paid by marketing companies were not "exploitation prices." The Arab farmer was better off today than he has ever been.

BRITAIN MAY BACK
COMMUNIST CHINA
LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (Reuters). — Observers said here yesterday they believed the British Government was contemplating a change in its present policy of abstaining in crucial votes affecting the representation of Communist China on U.N. bodies.

In all meetings of the present session Britain's representative has abstained from voting in favour of ousting the Chinese Nationalist delegation. But several delegations here were recently informed that Britain might in future consider voting in favour of replacing a Nationalist by a Chinese Communist delegate.

New Summer Models



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HAKIRYA NOTES

Mr. Ze'ev Argaman, the Haifa advocate, has been appointed Counselor to the Israel Legation in Moscow, replacing Mr. Arye Levavi, who is returning to Israel shortly. He was also responsible for commercial affairs. Mr. Arye Aronch has been appointed Second Secretary and head of the Consular Section, replacing the present Second Secretary, Mr. Arye Lapid, who will also return to Israel in the near future.

Sgan-Aloof Katriel Salomon has been appointed Military Attaché to the Israel Legation in London.

Social & Personal

Mrs. Jacob Kesselman, Hadasah National Board member, of Millburn, New Jersey, has arrived in Jerusalem and is staying at the King David Hotel. Mrs. Kesselman is visiting in connection with the second of three being awarded this year to outstanding members of the organization. Accompanying her is Mrs. Joseph L. Segal, also a Hadasah member from New Jersey.

A reception for Dr. and Mrs. Harold E. Korn of New York was given in Jerusalem on Monday by the Committee of the United Nations Association. Dr. Korn, a leading member of the American U.N. Association, was welcomed by Mr. Auster, Mayor of Jerusalem, and Dr. A. Tartakower, chairman of the Israel U.N. Association.

Professor E. L. Sukenik, Professor of Archaeology of Palestine at the Hebrew University, will receive the Bublick Prize awarded to him by the University at a ceremony which will be held at the Law Faculty, Ratisbonne Building, at 615 p.m. today in Jerusalem.

Mr. Z. Levinson, head of the vocational evening courses conducted by the Haifa Technical College and Hanoor Haotved, has been granted a year's leave to serve as Chief Supervisor of apprentice training and vocational courses.

Prof. S. Asaf, of the Hebrew University, will speak on "The Hebrew University and its Development" at tomorrow's luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Jaffa-Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Kovalsky, of Jerusalem, gave a reception at her home in honor of Mrs. Goldstein, of the U.S., and Mrs. Landy and Mrs. Heppner of England. Miss Hemsky gave a recital of "Ghetto Songs."

Under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University, a Memorial Meeting will be held to commemorate the 100th birthday of Yitzhak Yehuda Goldziner, at 8 p.m. today at Terra Sancta, Jerusalem, Room 29. The speakers will be: Prof. A. S. Yehuda, "Goldziner, the Scholar and Jew," and Dr. M. M. Plesner, "The Originator of Modern Islamic Study."

Lotte Lauffer, soloist of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, has joined the teaching staff of the New Jerusalem Conservatory and Academy of Music.

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OBITUARY

Mr. Levi Shosh-Dor
The death took place on Monday of Levi Shosh-Dor, Director of the Research Department of the Ministry of Labour, at the age of 53. He was also chairman of the committee investigating the Cost-of-Living Index.

Born in Nikolayev, Russia, Mr. Shosh-Dor came to Palestine in 1927. He worked in the Statistical Department of the Mandate Government.

NEED FOR A STOCK EXCHANGE

By HERMANN ELLERN

THE new Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments has created the prerequisites needed to attract investments, but the law alone is not enough.

The "Investment Centre" as a Government institution is mainly a receptive organization, dealing with projects brought before it. Action in the investment field apparently relies on the initiative of a few individuals and concerns but overlooks the fact that we, as all other countries, need thousands of private investors. The U.S. Steel Corporation has 241,000 individual shareholders, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is owned by 940,000 people, and the Bank of America by 160,000. The average holding of each shareholder is not more than \$2-3,000. With all due allowance for the difference in population, we cannot develop private investments unless we have a strong Stock Exchange.

Wide circles still seem to be under the impression that a Stock Exchange is an unproductive institution where profiteers make quick gains without regard for the interests of the community. But the contrary is true. There is a market for vegetables, for eggs and any other commodity; likewise there must be a market for money, bonds and shares. Most Stock Exchanges are controlled by strict rules under Government supervision, thus providing a prospective buyer with an opportunity to purchase from a prospective seller at the correct market price.

The securities market in Israel in its present form is not sufficiently developed in relation to our steadily growing economy. It would be an easy matter to make this institution more popular, to make the

public aware of the advantages of investing money in a controlled market, the prices of which reflect general business trends and the opinion of the community.

Strict Supervision

The first condition for a sound development is that there should be carefully drafted rules regarding a company's eligibility for quotation. It should, for instance, not be admissible for balance sheets to be published more than a year late, or for no explanation to be given for non-payment of preference dividends in due time. Certain tax relief should be introduced for holdings in selected companies, similar to those for "approved" investments, and a return to bearer securities would prove helpful. There should be no differentiation between local and foreign investors, as both are equally important. There is a substantial amount of capital in the country which should be made productive and not be allowed to remain idle, or even to do harm.

Government Issues

The first place at every Stock Exchange is occupied by issues of the State or State-sponsored institutions. The public should be trained to invest ready money in Government loans. This can best be achieved if it is generally known that such securities are easily negotiable. Although the price must not be guaranteed, the price quoted must be the true and correct market rate. The British Exchequer had stabilized the price of British issues for a long period, but in the end a free development of prices had to be re-established. The "special buy-

er" or "seller" who acts on behalf of the Treasury or other issuing bodies, only regulates the market in order to counteract the influence of sudden single offers or purchases. Once a true price level is found, there is no reason why we should not be able to organize a strong market for Government securities at an appropriate level just as it is done in every modern country.

Another advisable form of investment is the purchase of shares constituting a participation in sound industrial or financial institutions. The difficulty is that, so far, not enough suitable companies are available; but with the expansion of our economy there will be more opportunities for this form of investment. The issue of the Palestine Electric shares, for instance, was a full success; the repatriation of the A.P.B. will bring a welcome newcomer to our market, and there are many more candidates.

New Task For T.A.

The Tel Aviv Securities Exchange should take the lead now, and with the assistance of the Government organize

a campaign for saving and investing. The first to be approached should be local residents. Investments from abroad will follow. The foreign investor, as a rule, relies on the judgment of the local investor expressed in the quotation at the local Stock Exchange. Just as an Italian living in America willing to make an investment in his native country, goes to see his banker or broker who passes the order to the Milan or Rome Stock Exchange, the Jewish capitalist abroad would pass his orders through the same channels to Israel. Adequate transfer possibilities will, of course, have to be organized as we cannot expect investors to transfer at the official exchange rate as long as this rate is remote from the free international valuation of our currency.

What we need are the thousands of small investors, local and foreign, with a few thousand or even a few hundred dollars or pounds. They are the backbone of an expanding economy, and for them we have to provide an organization which will also become one of the weapons in the fight against the evil consequences of inflation within the country.

Kol Israel Test of Wavelengths

Kol Israel will broadcast on four different wavelengths over a period of four weeks beginning this week in order to determine which wavelength is heard best both at home and abroad. During the first week, listeners should tune in to 9,500 kilocycles (31.47 metres).

On June 25, transmission

will change to 9,550 kilocycles (31.41metres), on July 2 to 9,600 (31.25) and on July 9 until July 15 to 9,640 (31.12). The wavelength at present is 9,000 (33.3).

Listeners will be asked to report to Kol Israel on the quality of reception for each wavelength, on the basis of which the station will select the optimum for permanent transmission.



U.S. STARS FOR MACCABIAH

By A. KALMAN, Sports Editor

Some of America's top-line Jewish athletes will participate in the team which is coming to Israel for the Third Maccabiah this year.

It is understood that team members will include Henry Wittenberg, winner of the London Olympics light-heavyweight wrestling title; Stanley Lampert, of New York University, last season's No.2 world shot-putter (17.12 metres); Dr. Steve A. Seymour, of Los Angeles, U.S. champion and second in the javelin throw at the 1948 Olympics (67.96 m.); Ira Caplan, of New York, short distance star who has timed 9.5 seconds for the 100 yards and 20.9 secs. for the 220; and Henry Laskin, of New York Maccabi, U.S. walking champion and holder of the world one mile walking record.

Powerful teams are being prepared in Britain for the soccer, fencing and table-tennis events, but the strongest set-up will be the swimming and water polo



President Weizmann discusses plans for the Maccabiah with Lord Nathan (left) and Dr. A. Justice, Chairman of the World Organizing Committee of the Maccabiah.

team, Susie Nadash, formerly of Hungary, will head a star-studded "water sport" set-up. She has timed 1.10 mins. for the 100 metres freestyle and 1.17 for the 100 m. backstroke, while two other young girls are credited with 1.14 and 1.17 for the 100m. freestyle.

Dr. A. Justice, chairman of the World Organizing Committee, reported last week to the Committee, on his recent tour of Holland, Belgium, England, France and Switzerland. He said that enthusiasm for the Third Maccabiah was shared equally by local Jews and non-Jewish sportsmen and fans, and that in every one of those countries prominent non-Jews were members of the Organizing Committees, as in France where M. Edouard Herriot, President of the National Assembly, headed that country's Committee. Dr. Justice also gave a detailed report on the siting of the European, Third Maccabiah Congress in Paris which he attended.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

KOL YISRAEL: Jerusalem: 677.00M.; Tel Aviv: 62.96522M.; Haifa: 240M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m.-1.30 p.m. 6.30 & 10.30 p.m.; English: 2 & 10.15 p.m.; Arabic: 7.30 a.m. (including News); 8.30 a.m.; 2.15 p.m. & 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m. 6.30 p.m. Service: 4.35 p.m. 6.45 Music: Clock (R); 7.15 Melodica: 7.45 Morning Concert (R); 8.15 Oriental Music: E. Aharon; 8.45 Clock; 9.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music (R); 10.30 Programme for the Working Women; 11.30 Programme for Housewives; 1.45 Housewives' Corner; 2.15 Clock; 2.45 p.m. Programme for Yemima; 3.15 Music (R); 4.35 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 4.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 5.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 5.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 6.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 6.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 7.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 7.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 8.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 8.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 9.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 9.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 10.15 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 10.45 Music: R. H. Break for Music; 11.15 Music: R. 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Wednesday, June 21, 1950
Tammuz 8, 5710 - Ramadan 8, 1369

NEITHER the Minister of Finance nor the Minister of Supply and Rationing attempted in their speeches

yesterday in the budget debate to minimize the economic difficulties under which the country is labouring. While effectively answering their critics who ignored what had been done to supply the population with its necessities under unparalleled conditions of uncertainty beyond the frontiers, construction of a new State, and mass immigration, they themselves at the same time drew attention to what had not been done and must be done.

Dr. Joseph, in particular, with his characteristic bluntness, told the Knesset and through the Knesset the country, that ways must be found of increasing production and making a greater volume of exports possible by bringing internal prices more into accord with world levels. As a means towards bringing this about, the Government intends to adjust the allocation of raw materials for producers to their output for export, and also to discriminate in favour of the more efficient manufacturers. Here Mr. Kaplan turned to the members of the labour parties. If they aspire to leadership of the nation, he said, they must also take the lead in bearing the nation's burdens. And in this connection he might usefully investigate the instances where the workers, both unofficially and even officially through their union, have obstructed the rationalization of factories because this might result in reduction of the number employed.

Increased production alone cannot give an answer to the problems of the country. Tomatoes offer an example. They are coming now into the harvesting stage in increasing quantities, and the urban population needs them urgently. Yet, as the quantity sent to market grows the prices tend to fall to such a level as to make it impossible to cover the cost of gathering, packing and transport, whose cost is fixed. Yet, paradoxically, the cost of gathering, packing and transport is determined largely by the method of calculation adopted and enforced through their marketing and transport organization by the large producers themselves, who are now beginning to find it impossible to market their produce profitably. The net result is that tomatoes will be left to rot in the fields, while the towns do not have enough. There is a lack of balance here, extending to very large sectors of Israel's production, that will require courage and determination on the part of both Government and people to overcome.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Art to a Purpose

LEWITT-HIM, whose exhibition was opened at the Bezalel Museum on Saturday, is according to their definition, a "synthetic personality, born in Warsaw in 1933 when Le Witt and Him met for the first time and decided to work together as a team. Both partners think Lewitt-Him superior to both of them."

Jan Le Witt was born in Czestochowa in 1907. Determined to become an artist, he fought his way through 13 professions before achieving his aim. George Him, born in Lodz in 1900, finished school in Moscow. He had wanted to become a scientist, but took a degree in History of Religions before turning to illustration and poster art.

"Lewitt-Him are in my firm conviction, one of the best poster-artists of our time. The aim of this artistic collective is high: 'We prefer,' so they tell us in the catalogue of the Bezalel Exhibition, 'to speak of art to a

main aim, that 'Lewitt-Him' succeed in fulfilling this ideal postulation. Their 'Retrospective Exhibition 1933-1950' is beyond criticism. The critic stands humbly aside, enchanted by these posters, folders and illustrations, every one of which is quite simply a work of art.

There are the unique children's books *Football's Revolt*, *Little Red Engine*, *Blue Peter* and *Silly Cats*, the two last also published in Hebrew. There are their murals for English factory canteens and the surrealistically funny *Kia Ord* advertisements. When Lewitt-Him poke fun at Dali, as in the airline poster No. 96, surrealist art becomes convincingly logical.

No Lettering Needed

In their English war posters, the art of Lewitt-Him reaches a simple force of expression equal to the hieroglyphs, the symbols of heraldry, and the picture-language of the medieval "Bible Pauperum." All these



War-time Poster by Lewitt-Him

Photo by Braun

purpose rather than of "publicity art" or "applied art." It seems to us that the definition "applied art" somehow implies a compromise between Art (with a capital A) and the subject or medium to which it is being applied.

"Art to a purpose," as we understand it, means that the artist tries to raise his given subject or medium into the uncompromising sphere of art. The fact that, in the field of "art to a purpose," the artist is bound to a certain clearly defined subject does not appear to us as an insurmountable obstacle. As long as the artist dominates his subject, instead of being dominated by it, his work will not suffer. After all, it did not hurt medieval artists to paint religious pictures on commission!"

This definition covers everything your critic has tried so often to state about the final achievement in "commercial" or "applied art." It only re-

posters are absolutely self-evident. They could stand without any legend. The posters designed for the Dutch Government-in-Exile in preparation for the liberation are perfect statements of a policy. The symbolical illustrations of the effects of various pharmaceutical preparations are in a class in themselves. Nothing better has been designed since the first posters were drawn on the walls of Pompeii.

Lewitt-Him have never yielded to the old-established prejudices about what will appeal to the man-in-the-street. Their success has proved that the man-in-the-street is receptive to uncompromising art and even likes the individual pictorial language of the contemporary school. It would be of the greatest value if we could persuade Lewitt-Him to come as guest instructors to the New Bezalel School, even if only for a few weeks.

MUSICAL DIARY

MAHLER'S Das Lied von der Erde, an eloquent crystallization of intellect and technique, was given a moving performance at Ramat Gan on Sunday by the I.P.O. under Leonard Bernstein with Jennie Tourel and Ernest Gay. The sublime orchestral texture, representing a poignant counterpoint to the solo voices, was made wonderfully transparent. There was, for example, a despairing loneliness in voices and instruments in the last movement that held the audience spellbound.

Modern Lyricist

The young American-Jewish composer, Lukas Foss, speaks the musical lyricism of the past. His writing is extremely versatile and he knows how to give the solo voice its proper place in the framework of his instrumental and harmonic elaborations. But he does it as Strauss, or even Franz Schrecker, did it. As a whole, his harmony lacks poignancy and he is not for the services of a splendid voice, his "Song of Songs" would have offered little attraction. Miss Tourel sang the solo with beauty and nobility.

I am forced to remark on the acoustics of the Ramat Gan Amphitheatre in which these works were heard. The orchestra occupies only a small part of the platform and for this occasion, powerful loudspeakers were installed. The music came to us sometimes from the loudspeakers and sometimes direct from the performers. At times I even heard split harmonies, while the trombones or horns, or the voice, were heard highly amplified through the loudspeakers, the strings reached

my ear in the natural way.

Harpsichord

It was a rare event, worthy of a festival concert, to listen to Frank Pelleg play an all-Bach programme on the harpsichord. He gave a lecture-recital at the Evelina de Rothschild School in Jerusalem on Monday, arranged by the Music Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture to celebrate the Bach bicentenary. After some pertinent comments on the musical situation in this country, Mr. Pelleg discussed Bach and his noble exponent and biographer, Albert Schweitzer. The brief lecture was most intelligent and delivered in a pleasant manner.

His playing was superb. The Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue (so named by Bach's contemporaries because of the code of the finale) was excitingly interpreted. The Toccata in D major, by the nature of this type of work, was read in a brilliant virtuoso manner, while the Italian Concerto, a transition between suite and sonata, influenced by Vivaldi, was rendered by this distinguished artist in a radiant fashion, full of temperament. It is difficult to find adequate expression for our appreciation of the second part of the

TOO MUCH WATER!



Jerusalem-Tel. Aviv traffic was held up near Bab el Wad on Monday morning when water gushed from a section of the new pipe and flooded a small section of the road. Vehicles lined up until the truck shown above was pulled out of the mud. The fault was repaired within two hours.

Photo by Schlesinger

Readers' Letters

LEGALITY OF KEY MONEY

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On June 2, you published an enquiry about the legality of key money.

In September, 1943, the High Commissioner made Defence Regulations (Amendment No. 13), under which it is a criminal offence for a lessor of residential or business premises to let such premises at a rent exceeding the rent fixed by a Rents Tribunal or a Rent Commissioner or to take "key money," or, as the regulations call it, any premium or similar payment in addition to rent for the grant of a lease in respect of such premises. These Defence Regulations, however, are not of general application. They apply only to premises built after September, 1943, and only where materials subject to a licence under the Defence Regulations were used in the construction of such premises.

Actually, there were very few prosecutions by the Mandatory Government under these Regulations, and since the establishment of the State, on the other hand, these Regulations are one of the more important devices for the stoppage of construction of flats for letting and the "sale" of flats into tenancies.

The Rent Restrictions (Dwelling Houses) Ordinance of 1940, which applies to all residential premises, and some since the coming into force of the present law, contain no criminal provision. But a tenant of residential premises who paid key-money to his lessor may, under this Ordinance, sue the lessor for the return of this key money. Such claims may be filed within 15 years, whilst any over-payment of rent may be sued for within six months only.

Under the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance of 1942, no such right exists to sue for the return of key money or over-payments of rent. Payments to an outgoing tenant in consideration of his vacating the premises, whether made by the landlord or the tenant, are excluded from the present law perfectly legal in all cases and may not be claimed back.

Yours, etc.,
Dr. F.S. PERLES
Jerusalem, June 3.

DUSTBINS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Some months ago, the Sanitary Department of the Jerusalem Municipality forced its already highly taxed residents

programme in which the Partita No. 1, the Praeludium and Fugue in G major, received a performance admirable by the highest international standards.

The Festival of Jewish Music opened last night at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem, and during the morning hours and at the end of the day's work for buses from Ahuzot and the town. All the vehicles are packed to capacity and do not even bother to stop. Cannot the Haifa "Shahar" line be improved and the route extended?

Yours, etc.,
"French Carmel Resident"
(Name and address supplied)
Haifa, April 20.

SPECIAL FLIGHTS to NEW YORK

Limited number of places still available.

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ISRAEL ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS Tel Aviv Branch
A conference by Dr. HAROLD KORN, of the American Association for the United Nations, on the subject: **"THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY."** Appraisal of assets and liabilities, will take place today, Wednesday, June 21, at 8.30 p.m. at the WIZO Club, 51 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv.

LONDON MATRICULATION

All Students of this Institute intending to sit for the Examination in September, 1950, are hereby advised to contact the Tutorial Department at once. Application Forms are obtainable from: The Examination Officer, The British Council, 27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTES (B.I.E.T. & B.I.C.A.)
2 Ben Yehuda Road, P.O.B. 1259, Jerusalem.

Sanitary Dept. Replies

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The provision and proper maintenance of refuse receptacles are, according to the Municipal By-Laws (Sanitary Nuisances) 1945, the responsibility of the occupiers. They are produced by the Municipality at cost price and 10% general expenses, and made from materials issued by the respective Controller. Any occupier is free, however, to provide a dustbin from any place he wants, provided it meets the sanitary requirements of the Municipality.

The insanitary state of the lane behind Halbreich House, 45 King George Ave., was caused by a defective cesspool. The block of buildings there has, in the meantime, been connected with the newly constructed main sewer and the nuisance has abated.

Yours, etc.,
S. BRINKER
Sanitary Surveyor, Municipal Corporation of Jerusalem.
June 7.

CARMEL BUSES

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Residents living on the French Carmel are compelled to wait from 20 to 30 minutes during the morning hours and at the end of the day's work for buses from Ahuzot and the town. All the vehicles are packed to capacity and do not even bother to stop. Cannot the Haifa "Shahar" line be improved and the route extended?

Yours, etc.,
"French Carmel Resident"
(Name and address supplied)
Haifa, April 20.

Employment vs. Unity

The Labour contention is that there must be no supra-national Parliament or powers, for that would limit the power of Socialist Governments to plan for full employment. Britain, it is said, cannot associate too closely with countries such as France which lost millions of working days through strikes, or Belgium which has a high unemployment figure. For similar rea-

sons there can be no majority rule in any European assembly; all that is possible is increasingly good cooperation between sovereign governments.

This fundamental objection, that the maintenance of full employment and Socialist policies is more important than European unity and incompatible with it, runs through the whole pamphlet. Any pooling of the basic industries, such as is proposed under the Schuman Plan, is rejected unless the basic industries in each nation are nationalized first.

Socialism for Unity

This whole pamphlet says in brief that European unity must be based on Socialism. From Washington, Nora Flejo observes that re-affirmation of British foreign policy in both Houses of Parliament has failed to wipe out Washington suspicions that the Labour Party pamphlet amounts to "straight betrayal of Britain's European commitments."

Senior officials of the State Department who reject this view are anxiously awaiting something more specific from Downing Street to help them clear up the confusion.

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One. It will further undermine American confidence in the Marshall Plan. The plan itself was "sold" to the American public on the slogan of "unification. Americans were told they were financing a great get-together enterprise which would make a united Europe viable without continued American aid. The American American believes Europe is poor and technically retrograde because of its small national units and consequently split markets, which have prevented mass production. It is generally assumed that if only a United States of Europe were formed to match the United States of America, economic problems would be solved. The Labour Party pamphlet effectively eliminates this cheery concept.

Two. The Labour statement unquestionably has added to Secretary of State Acheson's accumulating difficulties. He is already under intensive public attack. After his London visit he publicly reaffirmed his confidence in Western Europe and urged Americans to respond to the bold new spirit of enterprise in the Old World. Acheson's judgment was based primarily on the Schuman Plan and on the European Payments Scheme.

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PARTY PAMPHLET STATES FOREIGN POLICY Labour Queries European Unity

LONDON.

THE National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has just issued its first statement on foreign policy since the war. This is an official document whose origin makes it of great importance, and whose contents make it astounding.

It has become customary in the past 15 years, and particularly since 1945, always to speak well of European unity as an ideal possibly distant, but certainly virtuous. Now the Labour Party officially questions the whole basis of these assumptions, and throws doubts on the belief that we are progressing towards greater unity in Europe, or that we should be moving in that general direction. The effect is rather as if a preacher varied his Sunday routine by a sermon in favour of sin.

European unity is not indeed wholly discarded or discredited, but this pamphlet so qualifies it and so hedges it around with conditions that it is apparent the concept is only to be allowed continued existence if tightly strapped into its grave-clothes. In 15 pages the various approaches to greater European unity are all weighed and found wanting.

The first objection put forward by the National Executive is that European unity is too narrow. Britain is the nerve centre of the Commonwealth, and has particular relations with both Asia and North America. Therefore, European union must not be allowed to interfere with the broader political unity of the Commonwealth and the economic unity of the sterling area.

"Third Force"

The pamphlet gives another even deeper reason why Britain does not feel itself part of Europe, but on the contrary feels more akin to its Dominions. That is the fear that Europe may aim at neutrality in the cold war, and the setting up of an international "third force." With surprising boldness, the Labour Party comes out in favour of the United States (so long the bogey of all left-wingers) as a progressive country with which Socialist Britain can be more easily associated than with many European countries.

It is, of course, less certain that this warm hug from the Socialists will be welcomed in America.

But the main limitation which is placed on any approach to European unity is that is must not interfere with British Socialist planning. It is here that the internal battle within British politics is likely to take place.

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Two. The Labour statement unquestionably has added to Secretary of State Acheson's accumulating difficulties. He is already under intensive public attack. After his London visit he publicly reaffirmed his confidence in Western Europe and urged Americans to respond to the bold new spirit of enterprise in the Old World. Acheson's judgment was based primarily on the Schuman Plan and on the European Payments Scheme.

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By WILLIAM CLARK

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ferred additional material to these sectors of the American revolution which traditionally enjoy "twisting the lion's tail." Anti-British Congresses are certain to make good use of alleged British obstruction to European unity and anti-sovereignty Conservatives who are searching for reasons for withholding further aid to Socialist Britain.

Four. The whole incident has resurrected the traditional plan of "Perfidious Albion." Americans are inclined to distrust "smart" British diplomats and remain hyper-sensitive about being — to use a well-known American phrase — "played for a sucker." There is a general feeling that this is just what has happened: that Britain has obtained United States assistance in reconstruction and recovery under the false promise that this would result in a European unity which it never intended to pursue.

So far I have found only one American official, a senior official in E.C.A., who had anything good to say on this Labour Party declaration. "However regrettable the decision itself," he commented, "it is a great help to know at last just how far Britain is prepared to go."